United Nations S/2004/986

Security Council

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## Draft resolution

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions 1216 (1998) of 21 December 1998 and 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999, and the statement of its President of 2 November 2004 (S/PRST/2004/41),

*Expressing* its deep concern at recent developments in Guinea-Bissau, particularly the 6 October 2004 military mutiny that resulted in the assassinations of the Chief of General Staff, General Veríssimo Correia Seabra, and the armed forces spokesman, Colonel Domingos de Barros, and which has jeopardized gains achieved since the installation of the new Government after the March 2004 legislative elections,

*Stressing* the fact that such developments demonstrate the fragility of the ongoing transitional process and of national political institutions, and *recognizing* the risks they present to the conclusion of the transitional process,

*Noting, with concern*, that repeated acts of instability and unrest threaten efforts towards sustainable social and economic development, and may erode the confidence by bilateral partners and the international community,

*Underlining* that the Government of Guinea-Bissau and national authorities must remain committed to the promotion of the rule of law and fight against impunity,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in that country (UNOGBIS) of 15 December 2004 (S/2004/969), and his recommendations contained therein,

*Reaffirming* its full commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOGBIS, as a special political mission, for one year from the date of adoption of this resolution;

2. *Decides also* to revise UNOGBIS's mandate as follows:

(a) To support all efforts to enhance political dialogue, to promote national reconciliation and respect for the rule of law and human rights;

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(b) To support the efforts of all national stakeholders to ensure the full restoration of constitutional normalcy in accordance with the provisions of the Political Transition Charter of 28 September 2003, including through the holding of free and transparent presidential elections;

(c) To assist with these elections in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international partners;

(d) To assist in strengthening the national mechanisms for conflict prevention during the remainder of the transitional period and beyond;

(e) To encourage and support national efforts to reform the security sector, including the development of stable civil-military relations, and to attract international support for these efforts;

(f) To encourage the Government to fully implement the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

(g) To work closely with the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team to mobilize international financial assistance to enable the Government to meet its immediate financial and logistical needs and implement its national reconstruction and social and economic development strategy;

(h) Within the framework of a comprehensive peace-building strategy, to actively support efforts of the United Nations system and Guinea-Bissau's other partners, towards strengthening state institutions and structures to enable them to uphold the rule of law, the respect of human rights and the unimpeded and independent functioning of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government;

3. *Encourages* the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to enhance political dialogue and pursue constructive civil/military relations, as a way forward towards the peaceful completion of the political transition, including the holding of presidential elections as envisaged in the Political Transitional Charter;

4. *Calls upon* the National Assembly of Guinea-Bissau, while addressing the issue of granting an amnesty for all those involved in military interventions since 1980, to take account of the principles of justice and fight against impunity;

5. *Strongly urges* the Government, together with military authorities and other concerned parties, to agree, as soon as possible, on a national plan for the reform of the security sector, in particular the military reform;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish an Emergency Fund, to be administered by the United Nations Development Programme, to support efforts related to the planning and implementation of military reform;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to continue to provide assistance to help Guinea-Bissau to meet its immediate needs as well as its structural challenges, particularly by providing additional contributions to the Emergency Economic Management Fund (EEMF) as well as to the new Fund mentioned above;

8. *Encourages* the establishment of a joint coordinating mechanism among the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States and the

Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries to ensure synergy and complementarity;

9. *Commends* the Bretton Woods institutions for their continued engagement in Guinea-Bissau and *encourages* them to continue their assistance;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a review of UNOGBIS with a view to adjusting its capacities to meet the requirements of its revised mandate;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely and regularly informed of developments on the ground and of the implementation of the present resolution, in particular of paragraphs 2 and 5 above, and in that regard, *requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report every three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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## Letter dated 20 December 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the basic laws called for under the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements were approved on 17 December 2004 at a plenary meeting of the National Assembly.

No further bills relating to the reforms envisaged in the aforesaid Agreements are currently before the President of the Republic. The National Assembly will adopt the remaining bills concerning these Agreements within the next few days, during a special session to be concluded on 31 December 2004.

Tribute should be paid to the mediation efforts of President Thabo Mbeki and to all those whose good-faith efforts made this breakthrough possible. In accordance with President Mbeki's road map, the country should proceed as soon as possible with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, which is designed to bring about the reunification of the country and facilitate the holding of the referendum on article 35 concerning the conditions of eligibility for the presidency of the Republic, in accordance with article 126 of the Ivorian Constitution.

Article 126 stipulates clearly that with respect to amendments concerning the election of the president, the Constitution may be amended only by referendum: "Any bill or proposed amendment regarding the election of the President of the Republic, the exercise of the presidential mandate, the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic or the procedure for amending the present Constitution shall be submitted to a referendum".

In this regard, it is worth recalling that in one of his periodic reports on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), the Secretary-General requested President Laurent Gbagbo to postpone the holding of referendums on nationality and land tenure laws and focus only on the referendum concerning conditions of eligibility for the presidency of the Republic (article 35). The Secretary-General wrote: "In this regard, it should be noted that only the amendment of article 35 is constitutionally mandated to be submitted to a referendum" (S/2004/3). As this statement clearly indicates, the Secretary-General recognized that an amendment to article 35 "is constitutionally mandated to be submitted to a referendum".

For its part, the Security Council, in its initial resolution on the Ivorian conflict and in its later statements of position on the matter, reaffirmed "its

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endorsement of the agreement signed by the Ivorian political forces at Linas-Marcoussis on 24 January 2003", which agreement recognizes the institutions of Côte d'Ivoire and hence its current Constitution.

After Parliament had approved an amendment to article 35 with a view to holding the necessary referendum, certain lobbying groups and political organizations proposed that President Gbagbo should violate the Constitution by enacting article 35, as amended by Parliament, without submitting it to a referendum. This is clearly a political manoeuvre designed to turn the people of Côte d'Ivoire against their President. By their actions, these lobbyists and other politicians are actually pushing the President to deprive the Ivorian people of their fundamental right to express their views on this crucial issue, a right that is expressly provided for in the Constitution. Any conflict that might subsequently ensue as the result of such an unconstitutional solution would then be blamed on the President. The President may not, in any case, tamper with the Constitution that he solemnly swore to protect at his inauguration in October 2000.

Lastly, it should also be noted that the Constitution explicitly states that it cannot be amended so long as the country is divided: "No amendment procedure may be initiated or pursued when the integrity of the national territory is threatened" (article 127). Accordingly, no one may proceed with the referendum on article 35 until the country has been reunified. While President Gbagbo wishes to finish amending article 35, adherence to the rule of law and to the Constitution require that the country be reunified (e.g., by completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process) so that subsequently the amendment to article 35 can be put to a referendum.

On instructions from my Government, I therefore have the honour to solemnly draw your attention to the requirement to respect the rule of law and the Constitution of Côte d'Ivoire, with a view to achieving a lasting solution to the country's crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Philippe **Djangoné-Bi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2004/988

# Security Council

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21 December 2004
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## Letter dated 21 December 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please find attached herewith a copy of the letter that I have just addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex) concerning his third progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) (S/2004/962).

I shall be grateful for any steps which you may see fit to take to have this letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Philippe **Djangoné-Bi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the letter dated 21 December 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Letter dated 21 December 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1528 (2004), you have just published your third progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) (S/2004/962), which covered major developments in Côte d'Ivoire since your previous report of 27 August 2004 (S/2004/697). On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the comments of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire on this report.

Although you characterized it as exhaustive, the report fails to take into account several relevant concerns on the ground and to address the concerns expressed by the Ivorian President and Government well before its preparation. Since no responses were forthcoming from you, we naturally anticipated that such concerns would be covered in this report.

Furthermore, by lending credence in a somewhat biased manner to statements by parties not involved in the Ivorian conflict, you appear suspicious of the Ivorian Government's statements. Hence your apparent reluctance to initiate an impartial international investigation into the real circumstances surrounding the events that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire from 4 to 10 November 2004.

Indeed, President Laurent Gbagbo requested in his letter of 6 November 2004 transmitted to your cabinet on 7 November, that the Security Council should hold an emergency meeting on France's "reprisals", which, by any reckoning, constitute serious breaches of the Charter of the United Nations and of the sovereignty of the Ivorian State. I reiterated that request in my letters dated 6 and 8 November 2004 addressed to you.

Following the interview you granted me on 10 November 2004, I addressed two letters to you once again drawing your attention to the Ivorian authorities' insistence that an impartial international inquiry be conducted into the events of 6 to 10 November 2004 in our country and that the French operation Licorne force should be placed under the command of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

I also made a request for specific support from the United Nations for the implementation of phases of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and resettlement process, which are prerequisites for the restoration of territorial integrity and State control over the entire Ivorian territory as well as for the launching of preparations for the 2005 referendum and general elections. The outcome of that lawful process would restore peace to Côte d'Ivoire and would help to initiate urgent efforts in the areas of post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding, national and subregional security, national and subregional reconciliation, democracy and good governance and human and comprehensive development.

The Ivorian Minister of Human Rights also made a similar request for your assistance in her letter of 2 December 2004.

Trusting that your failure to react so far to the urgent concerns it brought to your attention stems from the fact that you are still considering them, my Government hopes for a favourable response to those concerns in due time.

Your report contained in document S/2004/962 calls for a number of comments, which I would like to sum up as follows:

(a) Your statements to the effect that some provisions of the Ivorian Constitution are symptomatic of the whole Constitution would be more convincing and objective if they went as far as quoting such provisions instead of providing an interpretation thereof. Thus, for example, article 127, paragraph 1, of the Constitution provides that: "no amendment proceedings shall be undertaken or pursued while the integrity of the territory is undermined", which is not clearly suggested by the second half of the second sentence of paragraph 8 of your report, which reads as follows: "and went on to cite article 127 of the Ivorian Constitution, which stipulates that no constitutional amendment may be pursued when there is a threat to the territorial integrity of the State";

(b) Private companies, la Société de Distribution de l'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire (SODECI) and the Compagnie Ivorienne d'Electricité, have been granted concessions for the supply of water and electricity in Côte d'Ivoire under concession contracts which are monitored on behalf of the Ivorian State by regulatory national agencies. Such agencies are still reviewing with the above-mentioned companies the actions necessary to ensure strict compliance with applicable international humanitarian law under the relevant contracts and under other areas of international law. However, it should be noted that this vital requirement of international humanitarian law also requires that the disarmament of armed groups should be expedited in order to restore the authority of the State throughout Ivorian territory and allow the State to ensure that utilities providing basic services operate in a secure environment;

(c) Your statement that "some ('young patriots' were) armed with guns (when) they surrounded and forcefully tried to take over the Gulf Hotel (in Abidjan), where several Force nouvelles Ministers [...] were residing ..." (para. 15) is questionable. Following a detailed investigation, the calumny that one would have the international community buy into, and which suggests that some "young patriots" are armed, has been categorically refuted by the Ivorian Minister of the Interior. The "young patriots" are a lawfully constituted entity; they are not beholden to any Ivorian political party and are, to judge from their status and their authorized demonstrations, only defending the cause of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Indeed, the time may have come for an impartial international enquiry into the real architects behind these disinformation campaigns;

(d) Your endorsing the allegations that "tensions in Abidjan and other major towns heightened quickly, fuelled by messages broadcast on State-run radio and television by supporters of President Gbagbo inciting hatred and violence against French forces and also French citizens" (para. 19), gives Côte d'Ivoire justifiable cause to request that you produce the evidence available to you so as to assist it in completing rapidly its investigations into such allegations and initiating appropriate action against those behind such dangerous calls for hatred and violence as well as to quickly restore law and order on its territory, a prerequisite to the restoration of security throughout Côte d'Ivoire;

(e) Lastly, is not your placing quotation marks around the statements of the French Minister of Defence: "legitimate self-defence" and "France could not but respond to the attack" (para. 18) while failing to do so with respect to the Ivorian authorities' statement concerning violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country by the French military a significant departure from your duty to be neutral?

(*Signed*) Philippe **Djangoné-Bi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2004/989

# Security Council

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## Note by the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 21 December 2004 from the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the period 2003-2004 (see annex).

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## Annex

### Letter dated 21 December 2004 from the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the period 2003-2004 under the Chairmanship of Angola (see appendix). I will fully appreciate it if the report could be circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ismael A. **Gaspar Martins**
Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on
Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

## Appendix

# Report on the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa for the period 2003-2004

## Introduction

Security Council members will recall that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa issued a detailed interim report (S/2003/1118) on its activities in 2003. Some aspects of that report are also referred to in the present one, taking into account their linkages and the continuity in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

Security Council members will also recall that the Ad Hoc Working Group, established pursuant to the recommendations of the public meeting on the situation in Africa held in New York on 31 January 2003, has the following mandate, according to document S/2002/207:

(a) To monitor the implementation of recommendations contained in document S/PRST/2002/2 and previous presidential statements and resolutions regarding conflict prevention and resolution in Africa;

(b) To propose recommendations on the enhancement of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as well as with other United Nations agencies dealing with conflicts;

(c) To examine, in particular, regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Security Council's work on African conflict prevention and resolution;

(d) To propose recommendations to the Security Council to enhance cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution between the United Nations and the African Union and subregional organizations.

The agenda proposed by the Chairmanship of Angola for the period under review was based on the recommendations of the above-mentioned Security Council public meeting on the situation in Africa; on the proposals made during the Presidency of Mauritius of the Ad Hoc Working Group to ensure continuity; and on new items included in the Chronogram of Action for 2003-2004.

In this connection, the Ad Hoc Working Group undertook or was involved in the actions described below.

## Conflict prevention and resolution

International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region: the Conference aimed at mobilizing the international community for assistance to the process of the Conference; other States Members of the United Nations were invited to participate. The holding of the first Summit of the Conference on 19 and 20 November 2004 in Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) was an important development in this process.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: the Ad Hoc Working Group focused on enhancing the role of the United Nations and encouraged the parties to comply with their commitments. The enhanced role of the United Nations Organization Mission

in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a positive development and responded to concerns raised by the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group during the meeting on the Democratic Republic of the Congo held on 16 April 2003.

On 30 May 2003, at the wrap-up session of the Presidency of Pakistan of the Security Council on conflicts in Africa, Council missions and United Nations mechanisms to promote peace, the Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Ad Hoc Working Group, stated that the ad hoc working groups, if properly used, could be important tools in promoting peace and addressing the crises that afflict the African continent and called for better coordination among those ad hoc working groups.

The Ad Hoc Working Group developed a partnership with the International Peace Academy and a joint meeting was held on 7 June 2004 including presentations on various issues made by distinguished personalities from academic institutions in the United States of America.

One panel considered the following theme: "Constraints, challenges and opportunities: resolving conflicts in the twenty-first century". Presentations were made on Somalia, on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and on the Security Council and conflict prevention in Africa.

Another panel considered regional and international norms on unconstitutional regime changes. Presentations were made on the role and capabilities of the African Union, constitutional disorders in Africa and lessons from lusophone Africa, particularly Guinea-Bissau.

Participants held a useful exchange of views on those themes, covering most of the items in the Ad Hoc Working Group's agenda for 2004. This has constituted a new experience in respect of the future work of the Ad Hoc Working Group. The participation of academicians from different universities and the expression of different opinions constituted an enriching factor.

## Security Council missions to Africa

On the basis of its informal discussions and interaction with other relevant players, the Ad Hoc Working Group contributed inputs to the Security Council missions to Africa. The Ad Hoc Working Group held meetings prior to the missions of the Council to Central and West Africa in 2003 and 2004. Those meetings offered a good opportunity for an exchange of views between Council members, the representatives of the countries visited by the missions and other interested States Members of the United Nations.

## Cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council

The Ad Hoc Working Group enhanced its working relationship with the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Guinea-Bissau and Burundi, both chaired by South Africa, and with the Group of Friends of Guinea-Bissau, chaired by the Gambia. In the meetings held, the need for the return to constitutional normalcy in Guinea-Bissau was stressed, and the international

community was called upon to take steps to help the country find a lasting solution to its multifaceted problems through a comprehensive approach.

With regard to Burundi, at a meeting held on 15 March 2004, the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi made concrete recommendations on ways in which the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council should work together comprehensively to assist in peace, reconciliation, recovery and rehabilitation of that country.

The extension to other post-conflict situations of cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, developed by the two bodies in the case of Guinea-Bissau and Burundi, constitutes one of the chief recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

The Chairman of the Group, or his representatives, participated in meetings and videoconferences organized by the above-mentioned Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Groups.

The Ad Hoc Working Group encourages the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council to develop similar experiences for other post-conflict situations.

## African Union and other relevant bodies

Representatives of the African Union Chairmanship and of the Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union in New York have been closely associated with the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group, within the framework of its mandate aimed at enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union.

The adoption by the Security Council of a presidential statement in its special meeting in Nairobi (Kenya) on the institutional cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations (S/PRST/2004/44), and the cooperation between the two bodies in the cases of the Sudanese region of Darfur and Burundi, are tangible results of this increased relationship.

The Ad Hoc Working Group is thus well placed to play an incremental role in developing further the cooperation between the newly created Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the United Nations Security Council.

The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa has been associated to the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group, taking into account its role in the promotion of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

## Observations

Members of the Security Council will recall that the creation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa was proposed on the initiative of Mauritius following the public meeting of the Council on the situation in Africa held in New York on 29 January 2002.

Following its three-year existence, it is time to reflect on how the Ad Hoc Working Group can fully implement its mandate in order to play its role more effectively within the Security Council framework.

Regarding conflict prevention and resolution, the Ad Hoc Working Group has carried out actions aimed at examining regional and cross-conflict issues that affect the Security Council's work.

In order to diversify the viewpoints on issues examined by the Ad Hoc Working Group, the Ad Hoc Working Group has taken advantage of its informal character by involving non-Security Council members and by developing partnerships with other institutions, such as the International Peace Academy.

In the paper on conflict recovery in Africa, the World Bank stated that, by their very nature, African conflicts have become a development issue and, in this connection, the Ad Hoc Working Group will continue working on strengthening its relationship with the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on countries emerging from conflict.

In its presidential statement of 19 November 2004 (S/PRST/2004/44) on the institutional relationship with the African Union, adopted in Nairobi, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to explore, in close cooperation with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, new means of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, specially taking into consideration the expanded mandate and the new Organs of the African Union, and bearing in mind that conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa must entail complementary efforts by the Africans and the international partners.

Finally, the Security Council may wish to consider including in its agenda some important pending issues such as disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration in the context of peacebuilding, and the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union and the peace and security mechanisms established by some African subregional organizations, in order to develop integrated approaches to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

The Ad Hoc Working Group could consider holding a meeting on good-neighbourly relations in Africa, stressing their importance for the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

New York, 21 December 2004

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Security Council

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# Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representatives and deputy and alternate representatives of the members of the Security Council elected for the period 2005-2006

1. At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 15 October 2004, the General Assembly elected Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan and the United Republic of Tanzania as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years beginning on 1 January 2005.

2. Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that, with regard to the representation of the members of the Council elected for the period 2005-2006, he has received the communications referred to hereunder.

*Argentina*: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, signed on 26 October 2004, stating that Mr. César Mayoral has been appointed representative of Argentina on the Security Council, Mr. Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, deputy representative, and Mr. Gustavo Eduardo Ainchil, Ms. María Fabiana Loguzzo, Ms. Gabriela Martinic, Mr. Mateo Estremé, Mr. Guillermo Kendall, Mr. Marcelo Gabriel Suárez Salvia, Mr. Federico Alejandro Barttfeld, Ms. María Josefina Martínez Gramuglia and Mr. Alejandro Torres Lépori, alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

*Denmark*: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, signed on 26 November 2004, stating that Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj has been appointed representative of Denmark on the Security Council, Mr. Lars Faaborg-Andersen, deputy representative, and Ms. Pernille Kardel and Mr. Michael Starbaek Christensen, alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

*Greece*: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, signed on 8 December 2004, stating that Mr. Adamantios Th. Vassilakis has been appointed representative of Greece on the Security Council, Mr. Michael Daratzikis, Mrs. Alexandra Papadopoulou and Mrs. Maria Telalian, deputy representatives, and Mr. Ioannes Andreades, Mr. Vassilis Papadopoulos, Mrs. Eleftheria Yannakou, Mr. Georgios Koutsolelos and Mr. Nikolaos Pitsolis, alternate representatives.

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In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

*Japan*: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, signed on 14 December 2004, stating that Mr. Kenzo Oshima has been appointed representative of Japan on the Security Council, Mr. Shinichi Kitaoka, deputy representative, and Mr. Toshiro Ozawa, Mr. Koji Haneda, Mr. Takahisa Kawakami, Mr. Hiroshi Ishikawa and Mr. Hiroshi Matsuura, alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

*United Republic of Tanzania*: Credentials from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed on 13 December, stating that Mr. Augustine P. Mahiga has been appointed representative of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Security Council, Mr. Tuvako N. Manongi, deputy representative, and Ms. Begam K. Taj, alternate representative.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.